(XLIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2167.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1788.

LONDON, *May 9.*

THE emperor of Morocco has sworn, that if we will not give him *gunpowder* he will *fire* upon our ships if they dare to touch at any of his ports—to ease him of this part of the trouble, two or three of our ships are to be sent out to shut his ports for him, and give him the *gunpowder* in that way.

No sensible man now doubts that there is a thorough understanding between the two Imperial courts, and the king of Prussia. The kingdom of Poland is to be divided, and the king of Prussia is to have a large share of it.

Accounts from Constantinople mention the disappointment of the captain pasha's expedition, who was to have descended into the Crimea with an army of 30,000 men, which was to have been convoyed in a fleet appointed for that purpose. This destination, however, has been prevented by the interposition of the emperor, who must occupy the attention of these troops; so that the present design is to the destruction of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

Troops arrive very fast from Asia to Constantinople, and have lately been in such vast numbers, that the traders in the city shut themselves up in their houses, apprehensive of a pillage. They are immediately dispatched towards Sophia, seemingly all in high spirits; but wretchedly cloathed, and very badly fed. The grand visir is to review the troops on the plains of Sophia, where, notwithstanding all the exaggerations of the Ottomans, the army is not generally expected to exceed 180,000 effective men.

The rebel Mahmud, pacha of Scutari, has been strongly solicited by the Porte to accept of a full pardon, with a command against the Austrians; but is generally supposed that he has made connexions with the latter, for the purpose of rendering himself completely independant.

The Imperial troops, on their way to the grand army, are to make such dispatch, that they must not stop more than once a day to regale themselves. This promises a speedy opening of an active campaign.

There are some reports of a general action in Croatia; but as yet unauthenticated.

Warlike stores are still sending off for Trieste, which must have some particular object in view, as the Turkish squadron is said to have quitted the Adriatic.

Vienna is now inflicted with an influenza, attended by a fever for four days, and followed by a *catarrh* for six weeks.

The Turks have published a manifesto against the two Imperial courts, to the following effect.

The injuries committed by Russia, since the treaty of Kainardgi, particularly the hostile invasion of the Crimea, even at the moment when the Russian minister was hurrying the conclusion of an advantageous treaty of commerce at his court; the defection of prince Heraclius; the asylum accorded to Mauro Cordato, hospodar of Moldavia, in manifest violation of the last treaty; such are the motives by which the Porte justifies its declaration of war. As to the house of Austria, the Porte declares, that for fifty years it has carefully cultivated peace with the court of Vienna, notwithstanding the favourable opportunities that might have been taken advantage of to receive its ancient influence in Hungary, particularly in the unhappy times that succeeded the death of Charles IV, and also in the war of 1756. The Porte recapitulates the various sacrifices it has made;—such as the cession of Bockowine, exacted by force, and against all right, at an unfortunate period. The responsibility in regard to piracies of the Meorish regencies, although the court of Vienna had always negotiated with them as with free and independent states. In short, the Porte declares, that the ports and rivers had been opened to the Austrian commerce, without exacting any equivalent in return, and that merely from the love of peace, and not from any weakness.

This peace concludes without appealing to all the powers of Europe for the justice of the Ottoman cause: in shewing them, that although their present situation is dangerous, it is not above her strength.

The king of Denmark is augmenting his museum with various natural curiosities; among his preternatural ones, is a petrefied child, purchased by Frederick III. of a Venetian goldsmith, for a very large sum. The child, inspected and felt ever so attentively or closely, appears perfect stone.—Wonderful and incredible as this may appear, the philosophical transactions confirm the fact.

BOSTON, *July 9.*

On Sunday arrived the brig Expedition, captain Cole, in 43 days from Cadiz. Captain Cole advises, that the Russian fleet, which had been equipped for the Mediterranean sea, arrived in England some time before he left Spain, but would not, it was said, proceed to that sea, till towards August—the number of sail, composing the Russian squadron, could not be ascertained, but was supposed to be sufficient to cope with that of the *Spanish armada*, which was out on a cruise off Cape St. Vincent's, and consisted of twelve sail of the line: That the Spaniards had demanded of the Russians their business in the Mediterranean, who returned for answer, that matters of *their own concern* engaged their attention in that sea—A descent upon the island of Minorca, was, however, conjectured to be one part of their business.

Captain Cole further informs us—of the British and Moors—That the difference between those two powers, in all probability, would soon be accommodated, and that the English merchant ships, which were bound up the Straits, and which had put into the ports of Spain, in consequence of the rupture, had departed and sailed for the places of their destination, without fear of being molested by the Moors, though a fleet belonging to the emperor was then out.—But one Algerine cruiser was in those seas, and no American vessel was heard to have been captured when captain Cole sailed.

NEW-YORK, *July 10.*

We learn from Poughkeepsie, that on Monday morning the convention had got through the constitution by paragraphs, and were proposing several amendments as they went along—That after they had thus got through it, Mr Lansing rose, and submitted a declaration of rights, which he said was intended to be inserted in the ratification.

On motion of the governor, the convention then adjourned till the next day, 11 o'clock, in order to give time to the gentlemen who have proposed amendments, to arrange and bring them properly before the convention.

On Tuesday the convention met, and after being informed by judge Yates, that the gentlemen who were arranging the proposed amendments, would not be ready to lay the same before the convention till the next day, they adjourned till Wednesday 12 o'clock.

Extract of a letter from Poughkeepsie, dated July 8, 1788.

"On Friday last the 4th inst a very disagreable fracas happened in the city of Albany; all the particulars of which, as far as they have come to my knowledge are——That the federalists having received the news of the adoption of Virginia, last Thursday evening, proposed having a procession the next day; but on the remonstrance of many of the anti-federalists that it would be disagreeable to them, they gave up the idea. When the next day came, July 4, it was mortifying to the federalists to observe a party of about 50 anti-federalists marching in procession to a vacant lot in the skirts of the town, where, after firing thirteen guns, they burnt the constitution. The federalists, who were then collected, determined immediately to have a procession; and having arranged themselves, began a march through the principal streets of the city; they met with no interruption till they came to a narrow street in which a Mr. Dennison lives (I believe Green-street), when they were ordered not to proceed, by a large party who had collected there to oppose them; after a few words, a general battle took place, with swords, bayonets, clubs, stones, &c. which lasted for some time, both parties fighting with the greatest rage, and determined obstinacy, till at length the anti-federalists being overpowered by numbers, gave way and retreated, many into the house of a Mr. Hilton, where they made a second stand, and others into the country for safety. The federalists attacked the house of Mr. Hilton, and in the victory, which they soon gained, did great damage to the building. Many of the parties were severely wounded in the conflict, and one poor man, a cooper, is supposed to have received a mortal wound from a bayonet. Several reports are circulating about men killed, &c. but are not to be relied on.

"It gives me pleasure that I can add that the dispute is since peaceably settled.

"P. S. Since writing the foregoing, I am informed that the wounded are twelve feds. and six anti-feds. and among the feds, is a Mr. Graham, badly, though not dangerous."

PHILADELPHIA, *July 14.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lancaster county to his friend in Philadelphia.

Williamsport, July 9, 1788.

"I arrived here the 1st inst. and found the whole country in motion. I suppose you were informed of colonel Pickering being carried off. The people here have shewn much spirit to retake Col. Pickering; upwards of 100 men went up the river the beginning of last week, and one of the detachments consisting of eighteen men, commanded by captain Ross, fell in with the party of Wild Boys, of 14 men, when a battle ensued, in which four of the Wild Boys were wounded (one of whom since dead). Capt. Ross unfortunately received a ball through his arm, entering his body below the short ribs, and lodged on the other side (since cut out). We hope he will recover. This prevented his party from pursuing the retiring Wild Boys.

"We had a letter from Col. Pickering, dated in the woods, wherein we are informed, that he is well, and that he received as good usage as the situation of the country he is confined in will afford."

Extracts from the Journal of Congress, Wednesday, June 25, 1788.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Williamson,

Resolved, That the office of inspector of the troops in the service of the United States immediately cease and be discontinued; and that the secretary at war report what mode may be most eligible for having the troops inspected for the future.

Resolved, That the contract made by John Adams, Esq; minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on the 15th of March, 1788, for the loan of one million of guilders, be and it is hereby ratified.

Resolved, That three fair copies of the contract with the ratification in the form of that agreed to on the 18 of February, 1785, *mutatis mutandis* endorsed on each copy, be made out and duly attested, and that the secretary for the department of foreign affairs transmit the same by several conveyances to T. Jefferson, Esq; minister plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of France.

On the report of a committee, consisting of Mr. Dane, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Wingate, Mr. Edwards, and Mr. Williamson, to whom was referred a report of the board of treasury on memorials of Samuel Nicholson,

Resolved, That the board of treasury be and they are hereby authorised and directed on such evidence, considering all the circumstances of the case, as they may deem satisfactory, to ascertain the number and value of the prizes which were captured in the year 1777, by the ship Reprisal, commanded by captain Weeks, the sloop Dolphin, commanded by captain Samuel Nicholson, and the brig Lexington commanded by captain Johnson, and which were delivered into the possession of Thomas Morris, one of the commercial agents in France for the United States; and that the commissioner of accounts in the marine department, according to such estimate as shall be made by the said board, be and he is hereby authorised and directed to ascertain the amount of the respective shares in the prizes, included in such estimate to which the officers and crews of the said ship, sloop and brig, may severally be entitled, and settle accounts between them and the United States accordingly.

Resolved, That Mr. Robert Morris, surviving partner and administrator of the late Thomas Morris, one of the commercial agents for the United States in the kingdom of France, be required to transmit to the board of treasury, all the accounts and vouchers relative to the public transactions of the deceased, in order that an adjustment may be made of the same with the administrator, agreeably to the intention of the act of congress of the fourth of September, 1778.

July 17. We have great pleasure in informing our friends in the country, that 70 families of Swiss arrived in this port a few days ago in one vessel. They all paid their passages before they sailed, and are cloathed and furnished with every comfort and necessary of life. As they come from an industrious, frugal and moral country, enjoying a republican form of government, this colony will be highly acceptable. They intend to settle together, on a body of new lands, about 30 or 40 miles from the mouth of Conococheague.

Extract of a letter from Poughkeepsie, July 11.

"Our labours are now drawing to a conclusion; a few days will determine them. Our opponents are still determined on their amendments; they will be of three kinds—The first of an explanatory nature;

the ſecond recommendatory; the third conditional.

"They ſeem to have been influenced by our arguments, but they are too proud to confeſs it.

"They will perſevere in their deſtructive ſcheme, at leaſt for ſome time.

We received by expreſs the account of the poſtponement in congreſs for fixing the ſeat of federal government, in order to have an opportunity of eſtabliſhing it at New-York—but it had rather a bad tendency, for they treated it as a feint. One of their ſhrewd ones ridiculed the idea, and aſked whether a ſpider did not always put himſelf in the middle of his web.

"My next letter will be very intereſting."

RICHMOND, *July* 9.

We are informed that a friendly correſpondence has taken place between the weſtern inhabitants and Alexander M'Gilliviay; and it is thought that it was a ſtroke of policy of that cunning chief, to urge the Cherokees to commence hoſtilities; that ſo they might loſe their country, as a mortal jealouſy has long ſubſiſted between them and the Creek nation.

IN CONVENTION,

Friday, the 27th of June, 1788.

Mr. Wythe reported, from the committee appointed, ſuch amendments to the propoſed conſtitution of government for the United States, as were by them deemed neceſſary to be recommended to the conſideration of the congreſs which ſhall firſt aſſemble under the ſaid conſtitution, to be acted upon according to the mode preſcribed to the fifth article thereof; and he read the ſame in his place, and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table, where the ſame were again read, and are as followeth:

That there be a declaration or bill of rights, aſſerting and ſecuring from encroachment the eſſential and unalienable rights of the people, in ſome ſuch manner as the following:

1ſt. That there are certain natural rights of which men when they form a ſocial compact cannot deprive or diveſt their poſterity, among which are the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring, poſſeſſing and protecting, property, and purſuing and obtaining happineſs and ſafety.

2d. That all power is naturally veſted in, and conſequently derived from the people; that magiſtrates therefore are their truſtees and agents, and at all times amenable to them.

3d. That government ought to be inſtituted for the common benefit, protection and ſecurity, of the people; and that the doctrine of non-reſiſtance againſt arbitrary power and oppreſſion, is abſurd, ſlaviſh, and deſtructive to the good and happineſs of mankind.

4th. That no man or ſet of men are entitled to excluſive or ſeparate public emoluments or privileges from the community, but in conſideration of public ſervices; which not being deſcendible, neither ought the offices of magiſtrate, legiſlator or judge, or any other public office, to be hereditary.

5th. That the legiſlative, executive, and judiciary powers of government ſhould be ſeparate and diſtinct, and that the members of the two firſt may be reſtrained from oppreſſion by feeling and participating the public burthens, they ſhould at fixed periods be reduced to a private ſtation, return into the maſs of the people; and the vacancies be ſupplied by certain and regular elections; in which all or any part of the former members to be eligible or ineligible, as the rules of the conſtitution of government, and the laws ſhall direct.

6th. That elections of repreſentatives in the legiſlature ought to be free and frequent, and all men having ſufficient evidence of permanent common intereſt with, and attachment to, the community, ought to have the right of ſuffrage: and no aid, charge, tax or fee, can be ſet, rated, or levied upon the people, without their own conſent, or that of their repreſentatives, ſo elected, nor can they be bound by any law, to which they have not in like manner aſſented for the public good.

7th. That all power of ſuſpending laws, or the execution of laws by any authority without the conſent of the repreſentatives of the people in the legiſlature, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exerciſed.

8th. That in all capital and criminal proſecutions, a man hath a right to demand the cauſe and nature of his accuſation, to be confronted with the accuſers and witneſſes, to call for evidence, and be allowed counſel in his favour, and to a fair and ſpeedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whoſe unanimous conſent he cannot be found guilty (except in the government of the land and naval forces) nor can he be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf.

9th. That no freeman ought to be taken, impriſoned, or diſſeized of his freehold, liberty, privileges or franchiſes, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner deſtroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land.

10th. That every freeman reſtrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulneſs thereof, and to remove the ſame, if unlawful, and that ſuch remedy ought not to be denied nor delayed.

11th. That in controverſies reſpecting property, and in ſuits between man and man, the ancient trial by jury is one of the greateſt ſecurities to the rights of the people, and ought to remain ſacred and inviolable.

12th. That every free man ought to find a certain remedy by recourſe to the laws for all injuries and wrongs he may receive in his perſon, property or character. He ought to obtain right and juſtice freely without ſale, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, and that all eſtabliſhments or regulations contravening theſe rights, are oppreſſive and unjuſt.

13th. That exceſſive bail ought not to be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel and unuſual puniſhments inflicted.

14th. That every freeman has a right to be ſecure from all unreaſonable ſearches, and ſeizures of his perſon, his papers and property; all warrants therefore to ſearch ſuſpected places, or ſeize any free man, his papers or property, without information upon oath (or affirmation of a perſon religiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath) of legal and ſufficient cauſe, are grievous and oppreſſive, and all general warrants to ſearch ſuſpected places, or to apprehend any ſuſpected perſon without ſpecially naming or deſcribing the place or perſon, are dangerous and ought not to be granted.

15th. That the people have a right peaceably to aſſemble together to conſult for the common good, or to inſtruct their repreſentatives; and that every freeman has a right to petition or apply to the legiſlature for redreſs of grievances.

16th. That the people have a right to freedom of ſpeech, and of writing and publiſhing their ſentiments; that the freedom of the preſs is one of the greateſt bulwarks of liberty, and ought not to be violated.

17th. That the people have a right to keep and bear arms; that a well regulated militia compoſed of the body of the people trained to arms, is the proper, natural, and ſafe defence of a free ſtate.—That ſtanding armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, and therefore ought to be avoided, as far as the circumſtances and protection of the community will admit; and that in all caſes, the military ſhould be under ſtrict ſubordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

18th. That no ſoldier in time of peace ought to be quartered in any houſe without the conſent of the owner, and in time of war in ſuch manner only as the laws direct.

19th. That any perſon religiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms ought to be exempted upon payment of an equivalent to employ another to bear arms in his ſtead.

20th. That religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of diſcharging it, can be directed only by reaſon and conviction, not by force or violence, and therefore all men have an equal, natural, and unalienable right to the free exerciſe of religion, according to the dictates of conſcience, and that no particular religious ſect or ſociety ought to be favoured or eſtabliſhed by law in preference to others.

AMENDMENTS to the CONSTITUTION.

1ſt. That each ſtate in the union ſhall reſpectively retain every power, juriſdiction and right, which is not by this conſtitution delegated to the congreſs of the United States, or to the departments of the federal government.

2d. That there ſhall be one repreſentative for every thirty thouſand, according to the enumeration or cenſus mentioned in the conſtitution, until the whole number of repreſentatives amounts to two hundred; after which that number ſhall be continued or increaſed as congreſs ſhall direct, upon the principles fixed in the conſtitution, by apportioning the repreſentatives of each ſtate to ſome greater number of people from time to time as population increaſes.

3d. When congreſs ſhall lay direct taxes or excites, they ſhall immediately inform the executive power of each ſtate, of the quota of ſuch ſtate according to the cenſus herein directed, which is propoſed to be thereby raiſed; and if the legiſlature of any ſtate ſhall paſs a law which ſhall be effectual for raiſing ſuch quota, at the time required by congreſs, the taxes and excites laid by congreſs, ſhall not be collected in ſuch ſtate.

4th. That the members of the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives ſhall be ineligible to, and incapable of, holding any civil office under the authority of the United States, during the time for which they ſhall reſpectively be elected.

5th. That the journals of the proceedings of the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives ſhall be publiſhed at leaſt once in every year, except ſuch parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances, or military operations, as in their judgment require ſecrecy.

6th. That a regular ſtatement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money, ſhall be publiſhed at leaſt once in every year.

7th. That no commercial treaty ſhall be ratified without the concurrence of two thirds of the whole number of the members of the ſenate; and no treaty, ceding, contradicting or reſtraining, or ſuſpending the territorial rights or claims of the United States, or any of them, or their, or any of their rights or claims to fiſhing in the American ſeas, or navigating the American rivers, ſhall be but in caſes of the moſt urgent and extreme neceſſity, nor ſhall any ſuch treaty be ratified, without the concurrence of three fourths of the whole number of the members of both houſes reſpectively.

8th. That no navigation law, or law regulating commerce ſhall be paſſed without the conſent of two thirds of the members preſent, in both houſes.

9th. That no ſtanding army or regular troops ſhall be raiſed, or kept up in time of peace, without the conſent of two thirds of the members preſent, in both houſes.

10th. That no ſoldier ſhall be enliſted for any longer term than four years, except in time of war; and then for no longer term than the continuance of the war.

11th. That each ſtate reſpectively ſhall have the power to provide for organizing, arming, and diſciplining its own militia, whenſoever congreſs ſhall omit or neglect to provide for the ſame. That the militia ſhall not be ſubject to martial law, except when in actual ſervice in time of war, invaſion or rebellion, and when not in the actual ſervice of the United States, ſhall be ſubject only to ſuch fines, penalties and puniſhments, as ſhall be directed or inflicted by the laws of its own ſtate.

12th. That the excluſive power of legiſlation given to congreſs over the federal-town and its adjacent diſtrict, and other places, purchaſed or to be purchaſed by congreſs of any of the ſtates, ſhall extend only to ſuch regulations as reſpect the police and good government thereof.

13th. That no perſon ſhall be capable of being preſident of the United States for more than eight years in any term of ſixteen years.

14th. That the judicial power of the United States ſhall be veſted in one ſupreme court, and in ſuch courts of admiralty as congreſs may from time to time ordain and eſtabliſh in any of the different ſtates: The judicial power ſhall extend to all caſes in law and equity ariſing under treaties made, or which ſhall be made, under the authority of the United States; to all caſes affecting ambaſſadors, other foreign miniſters and conſuls; to all caſes of admiralty and maritime juriſdiction; to controverſies to which the United States ſhall be a party; to controverſies between two or more ſtates, and between parties claiming lands under the grants of different ſtates. In all caſes affecting ambaſſadors, other foreign miniſters and conſuls, and thoſe in which a ſtate ſhall be a party, the ſupreme court ſhall have original juriſdiction; in all other caſes before mentioned, the ſupreme court ſhall have appellate juriſdiction, as to matters of law only; except in caſes of equity, and of admiralty and maritime juriſdiction, in which the ſupreme court ſhall have appellate juriſdiction both as to law and fact, with ſuch exceptions and under ſuch regulations as the congreſs ſhall make. But the judicial power of the United States ſhall extend to no caſe where the cauſe of action ſhall have originated before the ratification of this conſtitution; except in diſputes between ſtates about their territory; diſputes between perſons claiming lands under the grants of different ſtates, and ſuits for debts due to the United States.

15th. That in criminal proſecutions, no man ſhall be reſtrained in the exerciſe of the uſual and accuſtomed right of challenging or excepting to the jury.

16th. That congreſs ſhall not alter, modify, or interfere in the times, places or manner, of holding elections for ſenators and repreſentatives, or either of them, except when the legiſlature of any ſtate ſhall neglect, refuſe, or be diſabled by invaſion or rebellion, to preſcribe the ſame.

17th. That thoſe clauſes which declare that congreſs ſhall not exerciſe certain powers, be not interpreted in any manner whatſoever, to extend the powers of congreſs; but that they be conſtrued either as making exceptions to the ſpecified powers where this ſhall be the caſe, or otherwiſe, as inſerted merely for greater caution.

18th. That the laws aſcertaining the compenſation of ſenators and repreſentatives for their ſervices, be poſtponed in their operation, until after the election of repreſentatives immediately ſucceeding the paſſing thereof: that excepted, which ſhall firſt be paſſed on the ſubject.

19th. That ſome tribunal other than the ſenate be provided for trying impeachments of ſenators.

20th. That the ſalary of a judge ſhall not be increaſed or diminiſhed during his continuance in office otherwiſe than by general regulations of ſalary which may take place on a reviſion of the ſubject at ſtated periods of not leſs than ſeven years, to commence from the time ſuch ſalaries ſhall be firſt aſcertained by congreſs.

AND the convention do, in the name and behalf of the people of this commonwealth, enjoin it upon their repreſentatives in congreſs to exert all their influence and uſe all reaſonable and legal methods to obtain a RATIFICATION of the foregoing alterations and proviſions in the manner provided by the fifth article of the ſaid conſtitution; and in all congreſſional laws to be paſſed in the mean time, to conform to the ſpirit of theſe amendments as far as the ſaid conſtitution will admit.

And ſo much of the ſaid amendments as is contained in the firſt twenty articles conſtituting the bill of rights, being again read;

Reſolved, That this convention doth concur therein.

The other amendments to the ſaid propoſed conſtitution, contained in twenty-one articles, being then again read, a motion was made, and the queſtion being put, to amend the ſame, by ſtriking out the third article, containing theſe words;

"When Congreſs ſhall lay direct taxes or excites, as they ſhall immediately inform the executive power

"of each state, of the quota of such state according "to the census herein directed, which is proposed "to be thereby raised; and if the legislature of any "state shall pass a law which shall be effectual for "raising such quota at the time required by Con-"gress, the taxes and excises laid by Congress shall "not be collected in such state."

It passed in the negative—Ayes 65—Noes 85.

And then the main question being put, That this convention doth concur with the committee in the said amendments?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion, *Ordered*, That the foregoing amendments be fairly engrossed upon parchment, signed by the president of this convention, and by him transmitted, together with the ratification of the federal constitution, to the United States in Congress assembled.

Extract from the journal,
JOHN BECKLEY, SECRETARY
to the Convention.

ANNAPOLIS, *July 24.*

Messrs. GREEN,

BE pleased to publish in your next paper the following extracts of an act passed last session, entitled, An additional supplementary act to the act for building a new church in the city of Annapolis.

Be it enacted, That the said trustees may file a bill in equity against any person or persons, their agents or attornies, in the county court where they respectively reside, and the justices of the said courts respectively, shall and they are hereby authorised and required to proceed in a summary way, at the first court, to compel a discovery of the materials taken, and payment of the sum adjudged to be due, with all legal costs, and execution shall thereupon issue, returnable to the next court, any law limiting the jurisdiction of the county court notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said trustees to recover from any of the subscribers to the said church on the new subscription, who shall be in arrear after the twentieth day of June next, the sum or sums due from him or them, in the court aforesaid, together with all legal costs, by way of motion to the court, provided that the person against whom such motion shall be made hath ten days previous notice thereof; provided also, that if the person against whom such motion may be made, or his attorney, shall desire a jury to be empannelled, the court shall direct a jury to be immediately sworn to try whether he did assume to pay, and whether he hath paid; and it shall be lawful for the said court to direct judgment to be entered on the verdict rendered with costs, and execution shall thereupon issue, returnable to the next court.

It is with much concern the trustees find themselves obliged to inform all those who are delinquent subscribers, or purchasers of materials, that unless payment be made before the next county court, they shall be under the necessity of having recourse to the speedy remedy given by the above act.

SAMUEL CHASE,
WILLIAM PACA,
UPTON SCOTT,
JOHN RIDOUT,
THOMAS HYDE,
} trustees.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, June 24, 1788.

ON a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a letter of Andrew Dunscomb, Esquire, commissioner of the state of Virginia for settling their accounts with the United States, addressed to his excellency the governor of the said state, and dated on the 23d of May last;

Resolved, That the several states be allowed three months in addition to the time limited by the ordinance of the seventh of May, 1787, for exhibiting to the said district commissioners their respective accounts against the United States; and that three months be added to the twelve months mentioned in the said ordinance, for terminating the commission of the said district commissioners.

Resolved, That the several states be authorised to transmit to the accomptant of the treasury, the commissioner of army accounts, and to the general board of commissioners to be appointed in pursuance of the ordinance of the seventh of May, 1787, such additional vouchers or other testimony as they may think necessary to support any claims by them exhibited to the respective officers aforesaid—Provided the same be transmitted at least six months previous to the termination of the office of the general board, as fixed by the ordinance above mentioned.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

Warburton, July 21, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the subscriber, to the next Prince-George's county court, for a commission to ascertain the boundaries and mark the lines of two tracts of land called WARBURTON MANOR, and FRANKLAND, agreeable to a late act of assembly. 4w

GEORGE DIGGES.

July 16, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of col. John Hawkins Lowe, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims are desired to bring them in legally proved to Mr. John Read Magruder, who is empowered to settle the same, by 3w

BARBARA LOWE, administratrix.

SUNDRY inhabitants of St. Mary's, Charles and Prince-George's counties, propose petitioning the next general assembly for the formation of a new county, from parts of said counties which are remote from the courts thereof. w 8

July 21, 1788.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Vachel Stevens, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to bring them in that they may be adjusted, and those who are indebted are requested to make speedy payment. w3

ZACHARIAH JACOB, admr.

June 25, 1788.

ON saturday the 7th day of June was committed to my custody as a runaway, a negro lad, who says his name is JAMES, he is about five feet six inches high, appears to be about nineteen or twenty years of age, is well clothed, and has a pair of boots with him; he says he belongs to Mr. John Whiting, of Gloucester county, Virginia. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges. tf

JOHN CARTWRIGHT, sheriff of St. Mary's county.

July 14, 1788.

RAN away, this morning, from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, near Lyon's creek, a negro man named SHALLIGO, about five feet six or seven inches high, about thirty years of age, has a large body, very fleshy, and much inclined to belly, very small legs, flat nose, and very wide mouth, when he laughs he commonly shuts his eyes; had on a new osnabrig shirt and trousers, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up said negro and will bring him home, or secure him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive if taken within ten miles of home five dollars, if twenty miles eight dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by tf

SAMUEL WOOD.

Annapolis, July 16, 1788.

THE visitors and agents of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE are requested to attend at the house of Mr. George Mann, in this city, on Tuesday the 12th day of August next, on very particular business.

Charles county, July 9, 1788.

To be rented, for the term of three years, from the 20th of December next,

A VERY valuable tract of land, containing about 600 acres, situated on Port-Tobacco creek, about two miles below the town of Port-Tobacco; the improvements are a good dwelling-house, 32 by 28 feet, a good kitchen, two tobacco houses, and a variety of other out-houses too tedious to mention; the land is rich, produces good crops of Indian corn and tobacco, and is allowed to be preferable to any in the neighbourhood of Port-Tobacco for grazing. Any person inclinable to rent said plantation, will have an opportunity of being supplied on the premises, with what Indian corn and fodder he may want for the ensuing year, and also, if he should choose, with negroes sufficient to cultivate the land. Further particulars may be known by application to the subscriber, now residing on the said plantation. tf

G. B. CAUSIN.

Wants employment,

A YOUNG man who has been regularly bred to the mercantile business, is a good accomptant, writes a fair hand, and can be well recommended. Apply to John Gwinn, Esq; Annapolis, or to Messrs. Nich. and Val. Peers, merchants, Port-Tobacco. 2

Baltimore, July 3, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the worshipful the county court of Baltimore, to be held in September next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called MOUNTENAY'S NECK, agreeable to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land. w4 2 JOHN SIGLO.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

July 7, 1788.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, on the 19th day of April, a negro man named ROBIN, formerly the property of Richard William Wells, between thirty and forty years of age, slim thin looking fellow, about six feet high; had on when he went away, an old blue cotton jacket, osnabrig shirt, old felt hat, a pair of old cotton breeches, a pair of old leggings, bare-footed, but as he had other cloaths possibly he has changed them; he can do very good coopers work, &c. Whoever will secure said fellow in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive fifty shillings, and if brought home the above reward, paid by w3

ZADOC DUVALL.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring or entertaining said negro. Z. D.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county, on the second instant, a negro man named STEPHEN, 22 years of age, a smooth face and a bold look, about 6 feet high, broad shoulders and well made; he can make a coarse shoe: had on when he went away, a blue negro cotton coattee trimmed with carved pewter buttons, country cloth breeches, osnabrige shirt, and a good felt hat; took with him an old mixt country cotton coat, a blue and white striped cotton jacket, a pair of shoes, one split, and a piece put in the top to make it longer, he may have other cloaths not known. Any person that will take up said negro, and secure him in any gaol so that the owner may get him again, if in this county, shall have *Six Dollars* reward, if in Charles or Calvert county *Eight Dollars*, if in any other county in this state *Fourteen Dollars*, and if out of this state the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by w4

June 16th, 1788. WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Queen-Anne, Prince-George's county, June 24, 1788.

ELOPED, January last, from his duty, an apprentice, legally bound to the subscriber, a certain Richard Stockett, who has two years and three months of his time to serve; for what reason he has made the breach is unknown to his said master; therefore this is to forewarn all persons, at their peril, from employing, harbouring or concealing, the said apprentice.

RICHARD FOGGETT.

Annapolis, July 1, 1788.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Monday night, 16th June last, from the pasture at col. John Weems's quarter, near Annapolis, a large chesnut bay GELDING, about 15 hands high, with all four feet white, and a streak down his face, hanging mane and switch tail, his gaits are a slow foot pace, trot and gallop. Whoever finds the aforesaid gelding, and will return him to Ablalom Ridgely, in Annapolis, shall receive, if five miles from home, *Fifteen Shillings*, if ten miles *Twenty Shillings*, if twenty miles *Twenty-five Shillings*, and so in proportion if further, and all other reasonable charges, paid by 3w

JAMES RIGGIN.

Just imported from LONDON, in the ship THOMAS and SALLY, captain FIELDER DORSETT, commander, and to be sold at Nottingham and Upper Marlborough, on Patuxent river,

A VARIETY of goods too tedious to mention particulars. Goods, cash, and bills of exchange given for tobacco. All bills drawn on Alexander and Benjamin Contee, in London, we have and shall give timely advice of. No bills on them, but what are drawn or endorsed by Benjamin Contee or myself, will be paid. Those will be duly honoured and punctually paid. 4w

THOMAS CONTEE, Agent.

AN ENGLISH SCHOOL

WILL be opened in the city of Annapolis, next door to Mr. Petty's store, Corn-hill street, on the first week in July next, for the instruction of youth, by the public's most humble servant, w3

NICHOLAS LEEKE.

Annapolis, July 2, 1788.

FINDING that a number of our former customers remain in arrears, which balances have been on book a considerable time, puts the subscribers under the disagreeable necessity of giving a third notice, as two former ones were not attended to as was expected. Those, who we are indebted to, are daily calling for their balances, and without those who are indebted to us will settle their respective balances, it remains out of our power to answer the demands on us. We therefore hope and expect, that all under the above description will settle their balances, on or before the first day of August next, which will enable us to answer what we are desirous of doing. If this reasonable request is not complied with, necessity, it is very probable, will compel a pursuit of measures very disagreeable, though it is hoped it will not be the case.

3w MAYBURY and SMITH.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD,

FOR apprehending two negro slaves, the property of the subscriber, LEWIS and PRESLY, they went off on the 30th of May, and it is supposed they made for Maryland or Pennsylvania; Lewis is about twenty-eight years of age, about six feet high, with large legs and feet, a little knocked kneed, and rather spare, thick lips, and talks rather fallen; had on a white plains jacket and breeches, twilled osnabrig shirt, a white cotton great coat, and a felt hat, he has several scars on his back from whipping, owing to his bad behaviour. Presly, by trade a blacksmith, about thirty years of age, five feet three or four inches high, well made, thick lips, yellowish eyes, talks quick, and when examined strictly rather stutters, chews tobacco and is very fond of liquor; his dress, osnabrig shirt, white plains jacket and breeches, and an old hat, his cloaths much worn; they went off together and probably will forge themselves passes, as Presly can write and both of them read; they will endeavour to pass for free men, and in all probability make for Baltimore, Philadelphia, or Alexandria. The above reward, with reasonable expences, will be paid to any person bringing them home to the subscriber, living on the banks of Patowmack river, Westmoreland county, Virginia, or twenty dollars will be paid for securing them in any gaol so that I get them again.

BECKWITH BUTLER.

P S. All masters of vessels or others are hereby forewarned, at their peril, from taking on board or employing them. 4w B. B.

Mettux, June 25, 1788.

We have for SALE, *lately imported,*

SEVERAL pieces of mahogany furniture, consisting of chairs, tables of various kinds, side-boards, cheese trays, and cases for knives and forks, which will be sold cheap for ready money.

We should be glad to treat for terms with any person who would undertake to fill in and complete our wharf at the mouth of the Dock.

CRACROFT and HODGKIN.

Annapolis, July 9, 1788. w3

July 9, 1788.

FOR SALE,

THAT elegant and well bred imported horse VENETIAN, whose strain of blood is looked on equal to any horse in the world; that, with his performances on the turf, are properly authenticated, and to be seen at London-town, where the horse now stands. Nine months credit will be given, if required, on giving bond with approved security. For further particulars apply to w3

JOHN CRAGGS.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, *May* 8th, 1788.

On a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Carrington,

RESOLVED, That Congress proceed to the election of two commissioners for settling the accounts of the five great departments, to continue in office one year.

Ordered, That the commissioners of accounts for the quarter-master's, commissioners, hospital, marine and cloathing departments, with the approbation of the board of treasury, commence suits in behalf of the United States, against all persons in any of the said departments who stand chargeable with public monies, and whose accounts shall not be lodged with the proper commissioners within four months, computed from the present date, and that this order be published in the several states for the period above mentioned.

Resolved, That the said commissioners be directed to continue their unremitted attention to the final adjustment of all accounts which have arisen in the said departments, and to the recovery of all sums for which suits may be commenced, and that at the termination of their commission they deposit with the register of the treasury all the books and papers of their respective offices, together with a general abstract of the sums due from individuals, in order that immediate measures may be adopted for the recovery of the same.

Congress proceeded to the election, and the ballots being taken,——

M. Jonathan Burrall was elected a commissioner for settling the accounts of the quarter-master's and commissaries department, and

Mr. Benjamin Walker was elected commissioner for settling the accounts of the hospital, marine, and cloathing departments.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

[illegible], 1788.

Pursuant to a decree of the high court of chancery of the state of Virginia, obtained for the sale of the estate of John Semple, deceased, for the payment of his debts, will be sold upon the premises, on Monday, the 8th of September next,

ONE tract of land, in Prince-William county, containing about twenty-two acres, on which is erected a forge, grist and saw-mill, commonly known by the name of the Occoquan Works.—This seat is equal to any in the state for water-works, as it stands on navigable water and is supplied by a large and constant stream.

Also will be sold at the above works, on the same day, one other tract of land, situate on Occoquan river in said county, called Peyton's Land.—Also another tract of land, situate on said river, near the above lands, and in the county of Prince-William, containing 2500 acres; and at the same time and place will be sold, sundry negroes and utensils belonging to the said works.

Also will be sold, at the above place and on the same day a tract of land, laying in Fairfax county, situate on the river Occoquan, and near the above works, containing 3500 acres

And on Friday, the 12th of September next, will be sold on the premises, one tract of land, situate on the Great-Falls of Patowmack, in Loudon county, containing 608 acres, with liberty of cutting wood on about 12000 acres adjoining thereto, belonging to Bryan Fairfax, Esq; also two other tracts of land, near to the Great Falls and in the county of Loudon, one containing 500 acres, and the other 394 acres, will be sold at the same time and place.

Also will be sold at Leesburg, on Monday the 15th of September next, being the first day of Loudon court, one tract of land, called Read's Land, situate in Loudon county, containing 200 acres.—Also all the land and ore banks, purchased by John Semple of Thomas and Samuel Aubry, situate on Patowmack river and on Catoctan mountain; and also the right to a small part within the said Aubry's land, purchased by said Semple from lord Tankerville.

And on Friday the 19th of September next, will be sold at Keeptriste furnace, one tract of land, situate in Berkeley county, on the head of the Shenandoah Falls, called Friend's Ore-Bank, containing about 100 acres.—Also one other tract of land, on the river Patowmack, near the above, containing about 1600 acres, whereon is erected a furnace called Keeptriste.—Likewise a tract of land on the same river, lying in Berkeley county, containing about 400 acres.——The above lands will be sold in tracts, or divided to suit the purchaser better where they are large.

The purchaser or purchasers of the Occoquan works, and the lands contiguous thereto, and the slaves, will be allowed credit, upon giving bond on interest, with approved security, to pay one fourth of the purchase money in one year, one other fourth in two years, another fourth in three years, and the remaining fourth part in four years.—The purchasers of the other lands will have one year's credit for one half of the purchase money, and two years for the other half, on giving bond on interest with approved security.——We agree to advertise and make sale of the above lands and property, at the times and places mentioned, as commissioners appointed by the high court of chancery.

JOHN LAWSON,
GEORGE GILPIN,
LEVEN POWELL.

N. B. Should any of the days appointed for the sale of the above lands prove wet, the sale will commence on the next fair day.

Mount Vernon, March 6, 1788.

ROYAL GIFT,

and the

KNIGHT of MALTA,

Two valuable imported jack-asses,

WILL cover mares and jennies at Mount Vernon the ensuing spring, for (on account of the scarcity of cash) three guineas the season, and two shillings and six-pence to the groom, for his care of, and attention to, the females.

The first is of the most valuable race in the kingdom of Spain—the other is of the best breed in the island of Malta.

ROYAL GIFT (now 6 years old) has increased in size since he covered last season, and not a jenny, and hardly a mare to which he went, missed.

The KNIGHT of MALTA will be four years old this spring, about fourteen hands high, most beautifully formed for an afs, and extremely light, active and sprightly; comparatively speaking resembling a fine courser.

These two jacks seem as if designed for different purposes, but equally valuable; the first, by his weight and great strength, to get mules for slow and heavy draught; the other, by his activity and sprightliness, for quicker movements. The value of mules on account of their longevity, strength, hardiness and cheap keeping, is too well known to need description.

MAGNOLIO,

STANDS at the same place for two guineas the season, and two shillings and six-pence to the groom—The money, in both cases, to be paid before the jennies or mares are taken away, as no accounts will be kept.

Good pasture, well enclosed, will be provided at half a dollar per week, for the convenience of those who incline to leave their mares or jennies, and every reasonable care will be taken of them, but they will not be insured against thefts, escapes, or accidents.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Overseer.

Port-Tobacco, November 2, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away a few weeks ago, a negro man named BOB, about six feet high, a dark mulatto, by trade a blacksmith, and is also a rough carpenter; his cloaths are unknown, as he took with him a variety; when he speaks it is in a loud voice and very earnest; he has a scar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his possession a written permission, signed by Walter Pye, his former master, to hire himself wherever he chose, and with this and a forged pass it is likely he will endeavour to make his escape; he was seen at Annapolis during the last races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will secure the said negro Bob, so that we get him again, shall receive the above reward, on application to major John Swan of Baltimore, Robert Couden, Esq; of Annapolis, or the subscribers.

H. M. STONE, and CO.

N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to take him on board their vessels.

Forty Silver Dollars, or *Five Half Joes Reward*,

FOR apprehending one of the most unprincipled fellows in the state of Maryland, a dark mulatto slave named DICK, who absconded yesterday evening; he is about five feet eight inches high, well made and active, is about 28 years of age, has a scar by the right eye, which is very obvious upon examination; had with him an old turn'd cloth coat, jacket and breeches, yarn stockings, of nabrig shirt and trousers, a felt hat, a pair of shoes and steel buckles, with a few other cloathes, but if possible by any stroke of villainy to acquire more, I make no doubt he will effect it.—If caught great care ought to be taken to secure him properly, as he is master of such address that there is few people on whom he would not impose; he ran away about three months ago, and was brought from Red Stone, but I conjecture that he will now make to the eastern shore, or to the Delaware state, or Pennsylvania, or endeavour to get on board some vessel. I will give the above reward to any person who will put him in Baltimore gaol, so that I get him again, or in addition thereto all reasonable travelling charges when delivered to me in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county and state of Maryland.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county, and state of Maryland, a negro man named NACE, about twenty five years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; his cloaths uncertain, as he had many, and very likely may shift them. The above negro formerly belonged to my brother Robert Abell, who lately removed to Kentucky, and believe he ran away on account of his unwillingness to go out with him, although I purchased him some time before, he thinking it was a sham sale, in order to keep him until my brother set off, and then that he was to be confined and carried out with him. The above reward will be paid to any one securing the said negro in any gaol so that I may get him again, and if brought home the above reward and all reasonable travelling charges, including what the law allows.

SAMUEL ABELL, Younger.

July 9, 1788.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from giving credit to any of my servants without a written order from me.

ANNE OGLE.

Aquasco, on Patuxent river, July 9, 1788.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 26th of June last, living at Aquasco, in Prince-George's county, two apprentice lads, viz. REUBEN MERIDETH and ALEXANDER CUSACK, about nineteen years of age each; Reuben had on and took with him two check nabrig shirts and trousers, a gray beaver coating coat, nankeen jacket, shoes and buckles; he is about five feet five inches high, fresh complexion, snub nose and short brown hair, and a very good workman. Alexander had on and took with him, two shirts and one pair of trousers of nabrig, a gray knapt jacket, and jeans coat, about five feet seven inches high, much pitted with the small-pox, down look, and snuffles in his talk. M'Bride's relations live in Sunberry, Pennsylvania, whither they may attempt to get, or to Kent county, on the eastern shore of Maryland, where Currey has friends, though it is probable they will continue together as they were very intimate. Whoever takes up said lads, and secures them so that their master may get them again, shall have eight dollars reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

GEORGE VAUGHAN.

CHARLES TINGES,

Watch and Clock-Maker,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a shop in Church-street, near the church, where he purposes to carry on his business in all its various branches, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and upon reasonable terms. Those who please to favour him with their commands may depend that every exertion shall be used to render satisfaction.

Annapolis, July 2, 1788.

JAMES WILLIAMS,

Has just to Hand,

A CONSIDERABLE supply of old spirit and rum, old Cognac, French and peach Brandy, old Madeira, (London particular) old Lisbon, Teneriffe, claret and Port wines, sweet oil, olives, capers, loaf and muscovado sugars, coffee, chocolate, best hyson, congo, and bohea teas, pepper, jar raisins, figs, a few boxes of fresh lemons, and sweet oranges, barrel pork and herrings, which will be sold low for cash, tobacco, or any kind of public securities.

Annapolis, June 12, 1788.

Annapolis, April 29, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements, in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. John Watkins, to call upon all those who have accounts with them for the same, whose receipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their last store on the Dock, or at the treasury office, ready to receive.

THO. and BEN. HARWOOD.

Newport, Charles county, January 23, 1788.

To be RENTED, or LEASED,

THE store houses belonging to the subscriber, situated as above, and within a small distance of a capital tobacco warehouse; this stand is adapted either for a dry or wet store, or both; the houses are under rent until the first day of April next, but I believe immediate possession may be easily obtained. For terms, &c. apply to

JOHN PARNHAM.

PICKLED HERRINGS,

Of the First Quality, To be Sold, by

JOHN RANDALL.

JOHN LEHAN,

COACH-MAKER,

TAKES this method to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he has opened a shop in Prince-George's street, where all kinds of carriages will be made and repaired, on the most reasonable terms, and shortest notice.

P. S. All commands to the subscriber will be kindly received at the house of Mr. John Humphreys, at the sign of the Harp and Crown.

Annapolis, July 1, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of ZACHARIAH OWEN, in Prince-George's county, about the middle of September, 1786, a black and white three year old HEIFER, marked with a crop and under bit and over bit in each ear. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

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